

known as “COVID-19”) or penalize such members for not receiving such vaccine until the date on which all religious and medical accommodation requests filed before December 1, 2022, seeking an exemption from such a requirement have been individually evaluated with a final determination and all appeal processes in connection with any such requests have been exhausted.

(b) **PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION RELATING TO COVID-19 VACCINATION.**—A member of the Armed Forces whose religious accommodation request relating to the vaccination for coronavirus disease 2019 is denied without written individualized consideration or consultation with the Office of the Chief of Chaplains for the military department concerned to confirm that there is a compelling interest in having the member receive such vaccination and that mandating vaccination is the least restrictive means of furthering that interest shall have a cause of action for financial damages caused by the harm to their military career, retirement, or benefits.

(c) **CONSULTATION WITH OFFICES OF CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS REGARDING RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The final accommodation authority for each military department shall consult with the Office of the Chief of Chaplains for the military department concerned before denying any religious accommodation request.

(2) **PROCEDURES FOR RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION REQUESTS.**—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the members of the Armed Forces Chaplains Board in determining the general procedure for processing religious exemption requests.

(3) **DETERMINATIONS RELATING TO RELIGIOUS BELIEF OR CONSCIENCE.**—No determinations shall be made regarding the sincerity of the religious belief or conscience of a member of the Armed Forces by the final accommodation authority without the documented consultation of a chaplain with the member.

(d) **INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATION REGARDING RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall complete an investigation into whether each of the military departments has complied with Federal law (including the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.)), Department of Defense Instruction 1300.17, and other policies of the military departments relevant to determining religious accommodations for vaccination requirements.

SA 4620. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1253. OPPOSITION TO PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA BY MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The People's Republic of China is the world's second largest economy and a major global lender.

(2) In February 2021, the foreign exchange reserves of the People's Republic of China totaled more than \$3,200,000,000,000.

(3) The World Bank classifies the People's Republic of China as having an upper-middle-income economy.

(4) On February 25, 2021, President Xi Jinping announced “complete victory” over extreme poverty in the People's Republic of China.

(5) The Government of the People's Republic of China utilizes state resources to create and promote the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Belt and Road Initiative.

(6) The People's Republic of China is the world's largest official creditor.

(7) Through a multilateral development bank, countries are eligible to borrow until they can manage long-term development and access to capital markets without financial resources from the bank.

(8) The World Bank reviews the graduation of a country from eligibility to borrow from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development once the country reaches the graduation discussion income, which is equivalent to the gross national income. For fiscal year 2021, the graduation discussion income is a gross national income per capita exceeding \$7,065.

(9) Many of the other multilateral development banks, such as the Asian Development Bank, use the gross national income per capita benchmark used by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to trigger the graduation process.

(10) The People's Republic of China exceeded the graduation discussion income threshold in 2016.

(11) Since 2016, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has approved projects totaling \$8,930,000,000 to the People's Republic of China.

(12) Since 2016, the Asian Development Bank has continued to approve loans and technical assistance to the People's Republic of China totaling \$7,600,000,000. The Bank has also approved non-sovereign commitments in the People's Republic of China totaling \$1,800,000,000 since 2016.

(13) The World Bank calculates the People's Republic of China's most recent year (2019) gross national income per capita as \$10,390.

(b) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States to oppose any additional lending from the multilateral development banks, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank, to the People's Republic of China as a result of the People's Republic of China's successful graduation from the eligibility requirements for assistance from those banks.

(c) **OPPOSITION TO LENDING TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each multilateral development bank to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States—

(1) to oppose any loan or extension of financial or technical assistance by the bank to the People's Republic of China; and

(2) to end lending and assistance to countries that exceed the graduation discussion income of the bank.

(d) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) an assessment of the status of borrowing by the People's Republic of China from each multilateral development bank;

(2) a description of voting power, shares, and representation by the People's Republic of China at each such bank;

(3) a list of countries that have exceeded the graduation discussion income at each such bank;

(4) a list of countries that have graduated from eligibility for assistance from each such bank; and

(5) a full description of the efforts taken by the United States to graduate countries from such eligibility once they exceed the graduation discussion income at each such bank.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.**—The term “multilateral development banks” has the meaning given that term in section 1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r(c)).

SA 4621. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

Subtitle —Homeland Procurement Reform Act

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Homeland Procurement Reform Act” or the “HOPR Act”.

SEC. 02. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS ACCORDING TO CERTAIN CRITERIA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 836. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **COVERED ITEM.**—The term ‘covered item’ means any of the following:

“(A) Footwear provided as part of a uniform.

“(B) Uniforms.

“(C) Holsters and tactical pouches.

“(D) Patches, insignia, and embellishments.

“(E) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protective gear.

“(F) Body armor components intended to provide ballistic protection for an individual, consisting of 1 or more of the following:

“(i) Soft ballistic panels.

“(ii) Hard ballistic plates.

“(iii) Concealed armor carriers worn under a uniform.

“(iv) External armor carriers worn over a uniform.

“(G) Any other item as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(2) **FRONTLINE OPERATIONAL COMPONENT.**—The term ‘frontline operational component’ means any of the following organizations of the Department: